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ds die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for ability will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever and restored, the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as

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New-York Daily Tribune. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1808.

> NEWS OF THE DAY. THE PENDING CANVASS.

Charles S. Spencer has been nominated for Congress by ne Republicans in the VIIth District. The Hon. John D. Baldwin was unanimously renominated as candidate for Congress, yesterday, by the Republicans of the YIIIth District of Massachusetts.

In the 1st District of Massachusetts, the Hon. D. Elliott was nominated, yesterday for reslection to Con-

On Wednesday evening next a Union Republican ratifi-cation meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Banks, Gov. Fenton, the Hon. S. Shellabarger of Ohio, Goy. Andrews, the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Gen. Stowart and Stewart L. Woodford are the speakers expected to be present.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Club have nominated Gen. Eugene A. Kozlay as candidate for Congress in the HIId District (Brooklyn).

Joseph N. Tuthill of Ulster is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XIIIth District.

The Hon. Thomas A. Norton, a renegade Republican, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the XVIIIth District. In Buffalo resterday the Democrats nominated for As-sembly C. W. Heuson of the Ist District, and the Hon. Wm. Williams of the IId District.

The Democrats of Somerset County, New-Jersey, have renominated John H. Anderson for State Senator.

A. H. Slape of Salem is the Democratic nomines for Congress in the 1st District of New Jersey.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold rose yesterday under the publication of the letter pur-porting to be from the President to the Attorney-General, to 1534, and was strong throughout the day. After bank hours the fraud in regard to the President's letter was exposed, and the price dropped to 1534, and closed at 1514. Money is in good supply at low rates. Long paper passes at 7 per cent.

Book Reviewes; Dramatic and Musical Criticisms; An Account of the Meeting of the Social Science Association at New-Haven; Police Intelligence, Commercial Matters and Market Reports.

The latest returns from Iowa make it plain that above and beyond having elected a whole Radical delegation to Congress, the majority of the State has increased considerably.

A correspondent inquires if the Committeemen can attend to the enrollment of electors. No; electors to be added to the registry must personally go before the Registers; but we again urge Committeemen to see that voters should not neglect this im-

The Union-Republican Convention of the VIth District last night nominated the Hon. Charles S. Spencer of the Sixteenth Ward for Representative in Congress. Of this District, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond is the present Representative. Mr. Spencer is a Radical supporter of the majority in Congress, and his party will make noble effort to compass his election by a strong majority.

The Baltimore Association for the Improvement and Education of the Freedmen held a meeting yesterday, which was addressed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Chief-Justice Chase. It was something new to have heard such men speaking in conjunction at Baltimore for such an object, and it justified Mr. Beecher's prediction, that even in Maryland, five or ten more years of progress will shame, by enlightenment, the prejudices of blinded men.

We print an interesting abstract of the forthcoming report of Secretary McCulloch, which shows an increase of \$100,000,000 of Internal Revenue in the past year, and of \$90,000,000 in customs, with a surplus of receipts over expenses of \$37,000. 000. Facts such as these indicate with what certainty the country can, under able management, avoid financial embarrassment, and return to specie pay-

THE BASES OF RESTORATION.

The results of the October Elections remove all rational doubt of the emphatic indersement by the uniformly loyal States of the terms of reconstruction matured and submitted to the States by Congress in the shape of an Amendment to the Federal Constitution. That Amendment has already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States, including Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, and Oregon. The fact that few Legislatures have been in session since it passed Congress has alone prevented its general ratification. Other States are sure to follow very soon. And, though we have so often published the Amendment aforesaid, we are urged to print it again, as there are some who still say they are not familiar with its terms. It is as follows:

hall be reduced in proportion which the number of such mais timens shall bear to the whole number of mais citizens twenty-me years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in longress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold my office, civil or military, under the United States or under my State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a nember of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judi-ial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellon gainst the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies hereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States uthorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of ensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United states nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation neutred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United states, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave est all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and old.

c. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by approinte legislation, the provisions of this article.

—That this Amendment will be sustained and ratified we cannot doubt. The only probable alternative is a decision by the ruling politicians of the South that it will be wiser and every way better for them to come into perfect accord with the North by proposing or accepting the simpler, clearer, more conclusive platform of Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage.

## REVOLUTIONIZING GOLD.

We noted yesterday the startling dispatch from The Philadelphia Ledger, in reference to the President's overtures to revolution, not without a reserve of doubt as to its truth. The Ledger still asserts that its report is authentic and indubitable, but has not given its authority. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stansberry positively declare the dispatch to be absolutely false, and this conclusion must be accepted. The effect of the forgery upon the gold market was more decided than that of any news received since the end of the war. Gold, which opened at 151, rose, on the announcement that the President had addressed these revolutionary questions to the Attorney-General, to 1534; and on the denial of its truth fell suddenly to 1503, closing at 1514. This fact has given reason for the suspicion that the telegram was manufactured in the interest of gold speculators, and it is currently reported, as at least a confirmation, that a stockholder in The Ledger has recently been a large buyer of gold at a much less price. Fortunes have been made upon the strength of this falsehood, but its prompt exposure prevents any permanent rise

in gold. We hope the perpetrator of the forgery will be ferreted out and punished as he deserves to be, and The Ledger owes the public a full explanation of the manner in which it obtained its pretended information.

Of the Philadelphia journals The Ledger has hitherto been one of the least sensational, a fact which obtained for the dispatch much of its credibility. But it is a melancholy truth that the chief plausibility of the report was derived from the course of the President. He has done so much in contravention of the laws Congress has established, and has so frequently denounced Congress as a revolutionary and unconstitutional body, that the rumor of his intention to carry his words into action seemed scarcely an improbability. The treason of the North and the hanging of Thad. Stevens have been so long the burden of Mr. Johnson's speeches that the public were prepared for any madness. But the elections, in teaching him the spirit of the people, have, we hope, taught him the dignity of prudence.

LOYALTY AT THE SOUTH.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at its recent short extra session, took an important and laudable step toward the true restoration of the Union in superseding or softening all acts which degrade and oppress the majority of her people because of their race and color. We have already chronicled the fact, but the act is one that deserves to be placed on record. Here are its exact terms:

record. Here are its exact terms:

AN ACT TO DECLARS THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS LATELY KNOWN AS SLAVES AND AS FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

Be it enacted, de., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves, or as free persons of color, shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to see, be sued, to be affaints and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testamonis, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights and personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same, as White persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penslty, for the commission of any act or offense, than such as are prescribed for White persons committing like acts or offenses.

Shc. 2. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, the and and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, That mothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the eighth section of an act entitled. An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy, ratified the twenty-first day December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as enacts that marrages between a White person and a person of color shall be illegal and void."

This is a most commerciative and admirable act;

and it is cheering to note how few words of righteous legislation will dispose of whole volumes of the other sort. Here is a whole law library of acts, decisions, digests, opinions, and rulings, blotted out by two sections of justice.

The South Carolina Whites, being a decided m nority of the whole people, still retain in their hands a monopoly of office and political power. No colored person can vote or sit on a jury, or be even a pathmaster, as their constitution and laws now stand. This is as unwise as selfish. If the Whites had seen fit to enact that in all cases of legal controversy between Blacks, the issue should be tried before a Black jury. or at least that the parties might have a Black jury if they both desired it, they would have shown greater wisdom and forecast, and would have made a beginning toward educating their colored people for the duties that will inevitably devolve on them. It is a pity that statesmen think they cannot afford to do so well as they know.

As to the punishment of intermarriages between Whites and Blacks as a high crime, we could abide it with greater patience if immoral, lewd connections between such persons were likewise punished. Let any State forbid and punish these connections, and she may make kindred marriages as penal as she chooses. But, so long as South Carolina allows her wealthy, educated White men to keep colored mistresses with impunity, not even rebuked by the law, so long, at least, will her law against intermarriages be a scandalous wrong, and she shall be exhorted to repent and amend.

Of course, we all understand that the good intent of this new act will not be realized at once. Whites will continue to oppress Blacks in spite of the new act; and their superior wealth, intelligence, and thonopoly of power will enable them to do it with comparative impunity. But public opinion follows law, and gradually molds practice into conformity to it. At first, a Black sueing a White may be defeated in court through the sympathy of White officers, jurymen, &c.; but the tendency toward improvement will be steady and invincible, and, ere many years have passed, the laws of South Carolina will be even juster than now, as well as better enforced. We rejoice that she is on the right road, and has just taken along stride

-Now let us turn to Texas, the most remote and least thoroughly whipped State in the late Confederacy. Her Legislature met August 6-before the Maine election, while that of South Carolina met directly thereafter. The very first bills submitted to it proposed an appropriation of \$50,000 to buy wooden legs for Confederate soldiers who had lost their legs in the late Civil War. Common decency would have required that this bill be so worded as to provide wooden legs for all Texans so unfortunate as to need them; but common decency does not rule in that Legislature. The hearty Unionists of Texas are at least onefourth of her people, and own their full proportion of property; and it is not right to tax them to provide wooden legs especially for the Rebels who hunted, tortured, maimed, and murdered Unionists because of their loyalty. Let the ex-Rebels of Texas supply their soldiers with wooden legs-mahogany, if they will-they ought to do it, if it takes half their property-but they have no right to make Unionists foot the bill. Yet the resolve was promptly adopted, and we presume some Yankee is by this time supplying (through a Southron) the legs.

On the seventh day of the session, in the House-Mr. Jackson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of donating and acres to each Confederate soldier, who, by reason of wounds received in the late war, is meapenlisted for labor, and to re-port by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

- Here, again, is the common property of all Texans taken to reward men for fighting to dissolve the Union. It would have been barely decorous to make this appropriation to all soldiers, Union or Rebei, who had been disabled in the late War; but no-the reconstructed provide for Rebels alone. It is

A bill was next submitted to the House proposing the establishment of County and District Common Schools (for Whites only), with a proviso that no Yankee Puritan shall ever be employed therein. We have not learned its fate, nor that Texas has yet enacted that, whenever the play of Hamlet is performed in that State, the part of Hamlet shall be omitted. In the Senate of this loyal State, the following pro

ceedings were had:

Senator Shelley introduced a resolution reciting that the "State Cemetery" has been lately used for the interment of dead Federal soldiers. The Senator thinks this ought to be remedied. The cemetery has only been used heretofore for the manes of the distinguished sons of Texas. Here reposed Burleson, Hemphill, McCuloch (Ben.), and McCloud. It was not fit that "any one" should be laid there by their side without consulting the State. He moved that a tract of Government land be appropriated for the use of the United States Government for this purpose, and that the said Federal soldiers be disinterred and removed thence.

Senator Foscue thought the "vile dust" of these mercenaries was unworthy to be mingled with that of the distinguished heroes and statesmen of the Lone Star State. The State Cemetry should not be politied by the entrance into its sacred precincts of such trash. It is a notorious truth that the soldiers of the Regular Army are the very "soum of the earth." Even admitting them otherwise, it was a place set aside especially for the "ashes of Texans," and he hoped it would never be used for any other purpose. Referred to a Special Committee.

—Is n't it a wonder that the North should distrust ceedings were had:

-Is n't it a wonder that the North should distrust

the loyalty of these delightful exemplars of the beneficent influence of "My Policy ! " The next demonstration was made by Senator

Sauffley, as follows: Whereas, During the late civil war between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, thousands of the sons of Texas laid down their lives upon distant battle-fields in de-fense of what they sincerely believed a sacred and inalienable right; and
Whereas, The rites of sepulture have not been properly bestowed upon the manes of many of those noble martyrs to the
cause of their country, and their sacred forms now he undraped

and uninterred, exposed to the bleak storms of Northern Winters and the sultry suns of Southern Summers: therefore be it Resolved. That —— acres of land, out of the 100,000,000 acres belonging to this nonereign State, be given for the purpose of laying out a cemetery, in which shall be deposited the remains of her aforesaid children; that the Governer of the Shale be, and be is hereby, authorized to appoint some suitable person (who shall be allowed to appoint such assistants as he may deem necessary), whose duty it shall be to visit every battle-field upon which Texas troops have been engaged during the late war; and that said agent use every readcaror to identify and collect the remains of said Texas soldiers, and bring them to be buried in the bosom of the "people they loved so well."

That this resolution apply as well to those soldiers who died while prisoners of war, of wounds received in the army, or disease contracted in Northern prisons.

That the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$— be appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this resolution.

Read first and second times, and referred to the Committee

esolution.

Read first and second times, and referred to the Committee a State Affairs. The Senate thereupon appropriately passed to the

orders of the day, as follows:

Orders of the day, as follows:

Orders of the Day.—A joint resolution, assuring the President of the United States of the loyalty of the people of Texas, and asking that the troops now quartered in the interior be removed to the frontier, was taken from the President's desk, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Upon motion of Senator Stell, the rule was suspended, resolution put upon its third reading, and passed.

—We have already stated the fact that Judge John

Hancock, who at first had a "sure thing" of being a U. S. Senator from Western Texas, was ultimately defeated because, though a Rebel, he was shown to have "caved" before the final collapse of the Rebellion. Here is the record of the doings in caucus that " fixed"

The caucus met Sept. 3-Judge Ashbel Smith in the chair. Hancock's supporters had a clear majority, and defeated a motion to adjourn.

Senator Record then very defiantly asked if any charges were preferred against the Hon. John Hancock. Whereupon, some member inquired if the Hon. Mr. Short of Shelby was present! Mr. Short of Shelby was present. The member then asked the Hon. Mr. Short of Shelby to read a correspondence it was understood be represented.

imember inquired if the Hon. Mr. Short of Shelby was present. The member then asked the Hon. Mr. Short of Shelby to read a correspondence it was understood he possessed.

Mr. Short of Shelby stated that it was true he had a correspondence in his pocket which was not intended for public necessary. The property of the

Mr. Munson had no charges to bring against Junge Dances to his past course, but it we was a great principle involved in this election, to which he wished to call the attention of the people. For one, he was Jawilling to vote for or elect any one who was not with the people, and of them, not only at the present time, but in the past—one who not only stood by them in the dark and gloomy past, but who had also been with them in the principles upon which this great civil war had been fought. He would be untrue to the gallant dead whose bones lay bleeching upon so many glorious battle fields were he to yote for any one who had not sympathized with them upon the idea for which they had laid down their lives, believing, as they did, that their cause was just and holy. He

had done the business for Judge Hancock, and the caucus ultimately fizzled out, the Judge's friends not daring to insist on a ballot. The two Houses proceeded to an election next day, when the Hon. David G. Burnett was chosen; the vote standing-Burnett Rebel clear through) 65; Hancock (Rebel who fainted by the way) 43; E. M. Pease (Radical) 7: Burnett's clear majority, 15. O. M. Roberts (who presided over the Convention that passed the ordinance of Secession) was then chosen Senator from Eastern Texas, by 61 votes to 49 for B. H. Epperson, (also Rebel.) Mr. Roberts presided also over the recent Convention sovereign body, and should take no oath of allegiance strong successor to the Hon. Henry S. Lanc.

to any power whatever. -The Legislature of Texas having rejected the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, her Secretary of State, by direction, returned it to the State Department at Washington, with a message importing that Texas had no use for it. So far, so good. Now we insist that it shall not be sent her again until she ascertains that she has a use for it, and signifies in plain terms her consciousness of the fact. One such insult to Congress and the loyal States should suffice; or, at all events, another should not be invited.

# THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The present Congress was compelled to act on several cases of contested seats. The Republican majority being nearly three to one, while party feeling ran very high, there was great danger that politics would exert an influence over their decisions. So far, however, it would seem that the People, on appeal, have sustained the action of the majority.

In the XVIth District of Pennsylvania, A. H. Coffroth (Dem.) was returned to the present House, and held the seat several months. The House, on a contest, gave it to Gen. Wm. H. Koontz (Repub.) The people have just reëlected Gen. Koontz by a far larger majority than he claims to have received in 1864.

In the XXIst District, Gen. Dawson (Dem.) was returned by 125 majority. Smith Fuller (Repub.) contested. The House confirmed Gen. Dawson in the seat. John Covode (Repub.) now carries that district by 350 majority. From the VIIth District of Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.) was returned by 584 majority. Gen. Henry D. Washburne (Repub.) contested, claiming that a heavy fraudulent vote had been polled for Voorhees. The House finally decided that it was so, and gave the seat to Gen. Washburne. He has just carried the District for the XLth Congress by 600 majority.

The general result in Pennsylvania is substantially as we have already stated-a sum of eighteen Republican Congressmen elect, of whom two are positive gains. Gen. Henry L. Cake's majority in the Xth District is 185 over his opponent, Dr. C. M. Glonninger, and this is due, we do not doubt, more to the emergent and rising intelligence of the people than to the personal worth of the candidate. The XXIst District will return the Hon. John Covode, a popular representative man of his State, after an absence for a term from Congress. His majority of 350 is a very decided one, viewing the fact that his District previously elected a Copperhead as unrepentant and inveterate as the Hon. John L. Dawson. The Radical candidate in the XIIth District, Mr.

James Archibald, has manfully determined to contest the fraudulent reëlection of his competitor, the Hon. Wm. Dennison, its present member of Congress. There can be no doubt whatever as to the lawless and disgraceful means undertaken to bring about this Copperhead success. On the day of election 300 false naturalization papers, already filled out, were seized at

Hyde Park, a small dependence of the City of Scranton, and we have trustworthy assurance that over 2,000 illegal votes were polled in Luzerne County. Mr. Archibald's technical defeat is wholly out of pro portion to his popularity and influence in the District wherein he resides, and, as he is but 700 votes behind his competitor, he will inevitably contest the case, with the best chance of rendering another gain to the Radical delegation in Congress.

#### OHIO.

Of the States which on Tuesday held their elections Ohio is likely to claim the banner. Almost every part of the State makes the most cheering reports, and Democratic gains, outside of Cincinnati, are rare exceptions. The Republican majority of 1865 (29,936) has been nearly doubled, as the latest dis patches indicate that it will not fall below 45,000. The following are the majorities in the counties heard

from, compared with the majorities of 1865:				
Counties. Union Maj	1865.	Counties Democratic I	1865	
Belmont 240	74	Butler 1500	1264	
Clark 450		Crawford1177	1155	
Clinton1200	1075	Marion 150	197	
Cuyahoga3000	2663	Ottawa 148	223	
Erie	492	Sandusky 170	99	
Green2300	1350	Seneca 254	333	
Huron2000		Tuscarawas 400	000	
Lucas	1229 885			
Medina 1100 Preble 950	8/19			
Scioto 500	369			
Stark 900	421			
Van Wert 225	94			
Washington 700	397			
The only thing to		this elections eleter	e is the	

probable defeat of Columbus Delano in the XIIIth District. All the ohter Republican candidates in the Republican Districts have been elected, and the Congressional delegation will therefore stand 16 Republicans to 3 Democrats.

#### ILLINOIS.

The lists for Congress in Illinois for the election which is to take place on the first Tuesday of November, have just been completed, and are arrayed as follows, with the vote at the last election-renominations

1	in italics:		
١	Dist. Union-Rep. Vote 1864.	Dent. Yo	te 1864.
1	I. N. B. Judd18,557	Col. F. Sherman (preb.)	14,277
ł	II. J. F. Farnsworth 17,898	E. M. Haines	5,237
١	111. E. B. Washburne. 15,711	Thomas J. Turner	7,421
١	IV. Gen. A.C. Harding 13,560	Judge J. L. Thompson.	12,721
1	V. E. B. Ingersoll 18, 152	Col. Silas Ramsey	11,282
ı	VI. B. C. Cook15,598	D. W. Harris	9,980
1	VII. H. P.H. Bronneell 15,353	Gen. Charles Black	12,027
١	VIII. S. M. Cullom 15,812	Edwin S. Fowler	14,027
	IX. C. E. Lippincott. 12,239	Leneis W Ross	15,296
1	X. Gen. Henry Case 12,176	A. G. Burr	16,903
1	XI. Gen. E. Kitchell. 10,696	Samuel S. Marshall	16,703
١	XII. Jehu Baker 11,817	M. R. Morrison	11,741
	XIII. Gen. G. B. Raum. 11,742	William J. Allen	10,759
	At Large J. A. Logan 190,225	Col. T. Lyle Dickey	158,784
	Floren out of the fourteen	members of Congress	from

Illinois are Radicals, eight of whom have been re nominated in justice to their efficient service in the last session. The smallest Republican majorities are 848 in the IVth District (Harding's) and 65 in the XIIth (Baker's), which our friends, if fully alive to their work will maintain and increase. The Demo crats have strong majorities in the IXth, Xth and XIth Districts. In 1864, Lincoln's majority in the State was 30,736, and that for Congressman at large, 31,442. At the election for county officers in November of 1865, the Republicans did not lose a single county, and gained their tickets in more than 20 counties hitherto regarded Democratic. Illinois will elect on the 6th of next month, in addition to members of Congress, a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of Legislature to choose a successor to U. S. Senator Trumbull. Her ticket is carefully chosen, and her canvass conducted with wide-spread zeal. We do not therefore contemplate her loss, while there is much in her past, and in the recent victories of Pennsylvania in the West, to inspire a gain in majorities at least.

### INDIANA.

In addition to carrying the State by a majority safely reported at 13,000, and electing eight Members of Congress, the Union men of Indiana have increased their representation in the Legislature by a reported gain of six or seven Senators and as many Representatives. This gives a strong working majority, and insures the election of a Radical United States Senator. To the intense gratification of all loyal men in the State, Cobb, the most obnoxious Copperhead in the Senate, has been defeated. To mar, in part, the completeness of the people's victory over the President, Holman, the imperturbable "objector" of the XXXVIIIth Congress, defeated two years ago, has been elected by the Copperheads of the IVth District. The new Legislature of the State is estimated-32 Radicals and 18 Demoerats in the Senate; and in the House 63 Radicals ar jected therein to exacting an oath of allegiance to the 37 Democrats. On joint ballot, the Union-Republi-Union, on the assumption that the Convention was a can majority would be 40, which ought to insure a

## A CARD.

The receipt of numerous letters of inquiry, &c., from patrons of " The American Conflict"-letters which I am unable to answer in the heat of a stirring canvass -impels me to state briefly. 1. That Vol. II. (and last) is now published; 2. That the publishers are supplying their local agents (or canvassers) nearly as fast as their orders are received, so that those agents are responsible for any delay in the delivery of the work; and 3. That the publishers (O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.) are sole proprietors of the book, paying me a stipulated copyright on each volume sold. All appeals from the agents lie to them, and it is idle to write me in the premises. Letters suggesting corrections (only) should be addressed to

New-York, Oct. 11, 1866. HORACE GREELBY.

The consequences of a want of an enlightened and progressive system in our dealing with the Indians may be still further seen in the new troubles which have broken out around the border of New-Mexico and Colorado. Gen. Carleton, commanding the Government forces in the former Territory, apprises the Governor of Colorado of the danger of a general Indisn war growing out of the quarrels incident to a state of starvation among the Ute and Apache tribes. The Indians, having exhausted their hunting-grounds, have killed and eaten all the stock that belonged to them, and now are compelled to beg, steal or starve. Gen. Carleton prudently represents that he cannot make war upon a people whom it is rather our interest to feed. We must either do this at a small expense of charity, or encounter hungry and hostile savages twice the available number of our own forces. It is the standing shame of our Territorial misgovernment that we have been able to allow the Indians no better use of their lives than by maintaining them in a state half beggarly and quite savage. As it is, it is cheaper to feed than to fight them.

Philadelphia elected, on Tuesday last, four Republican and one Democratic Congressmen, one Democratic State Senator, thirteen Republican and five Democratic members of the Lower House of the Legislature. Gen. Geary's majority in the city is

We have heard that Attorney-General Stansberry is about framing a tardy opinion as to the trial of Jefferson Davis by a Civil Court. If this be true, we shall probably have some intimation of the intent of the President in the course of a few weeks.

At the Olympic Theater, on Saturday afternoon, a farewell musical matines will be given by Mr. Wehli, the distinguished pianist, and the artists of Mr. Grever's operatic company. The public may safely expect a delightful

## THE LATE STORM.

FORTERS MONROE, Oct. 11.—The weather is still unsettled. A heavy easterly storm prevails to-day, and it is very rough in the Bay and ownide the Capes.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S FORTHCOMING REPORT. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribunc.

From Customs

\$47,009,583 03 39,916,338 39 46,645,597 83 46,175,151 39 \$179.046.630 64 132,890 63 175,945 56 \$665,031 03 31,111 30 368,843 31 1,086,163 44 488,636 07 81,074,754 12

18,393,729 94 17,515,705 56 Total..... EXPENDITURES

18,342,516.6 .865,125,966 46 Civil, foreign, and miscellan Total.... \$41,049,965 96 Pensions and Indians First quarter..... Second quarter..... Third quarter..... \$16,253,300 44 Total ....

rierest:
First quarter.....
Second quarter....
Third quarter...
Fourth quarter... 8133,074,737 27 665,031 03 1,974,754 12 309,296,812 81 65,125,966 46 \$556,039,195,06

16,529,669 81 10,341,555 68 7,438,932 28 9,218,474 44

\$43,519,632 21

EXPENDITURES
Civil, foreign and miscellaneous...
Pensions and Indians.... 43,519,632 21 133,074,737 27 \$518,347,337 70 \$37,691,857 36

WASHIGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

A FALSE REPORT. The report that the President has concentrated 25,000 troops in this neighborhood is without foundation, as the following is an accurate roster of the troops in the Department of Washington, which extends from Annapolis, Md., to George town, D. C .: 19th U. S. Infantry, 36th, 17th, 8th, and 1st, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, 107th U. S. Co three companies 5th U. S. Cavalry, three companies 4th U. S. Artillery-2,000 troops in all.

## THE GREAT STORM.

The storm here has been the severest ever experieneed, and the damage done will exceed \$50,000. The Potomac the whartes are submerged, and the river is filled with lumber, out-houses and wreeks of bridges. Bladensburgh is overflowed, and the fences and embankments about most of the residences washed away. Rock Creek, that separates Georgetown from Washington, is choked with the debris of wrecked buildings and lumber yards. The large brick saw-mill at the junction with the Potomac is a third under water, and every indication is that the building will be destroyed by the rushing torrent. All that portion of Georgetown occupied by commercial interests is overflowing with water from four to seven feet deep, and, as the tide rises to night at 3 o'clock, considers ble consternation exists that that portion of the city will be ruined. News from Harper's Ferry to-night states the Shen andoah and Potomac rivers are rapidly rising. The trains do not pass over the bridge, and it is doubtful whether it will stand much longer. The dam near Great Falls, 15 miles up the Potomac, is reported broken in, and the canal is dry, this was an expensive masonry. The trains from Baltimore were delayed this morning until after I o'clock by he bridge over a little creek near Savage Switch. 30 miles from this city, being weakened by a land slide, and to-night the New-York train did not leave, as it was telegraphed the bridge and been carried away. Several sewers in this city have beet roken in. The storm still rages, but somewhat abated.

## INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received from Gov. Cummings yesterday a telegram stating upon the authority of Gen. Carson, commanding at Fort Garland. New-Mexico, near the Colorado frontier, that a portion of the Utah tribe had broken out into open war. It was thought by careful management the hostile feeling might be prevented from spreading to the Tahequahe tribes of Colorado, who have been quite restless of late on account of delays in the recept of their promised an-nuities. The goods had arrived, and Gov. Cummings intended o distribute them at once. The destitution among the Indians of New-Mexico is described by Gen. Jas. N. Carleton, commanding at Chumaron, under date of August 25, 1866, as fol-

to distribute them at once. The destitution among the Ladians of New-Mexico is described by Gen. Jas. N. Carleton, commanding at Chimmaron, under date of Angust 25, 1866, as follows:

"I find that the Ute and Apache Indians who reside near this place are wholly destitute of food. Their game has entirely gone, and they are forced to kill the stock of the people or starve. Their killing the peoples' cattle and sheep leads to collisions. Already blood has been spilled, and, much hostic and lisions. Already blood has been spilled, and, much hostic and lisions. Already blood has been spilled, and, much hostic and bitter feeling on the part of the Indians, is manifested. In this matter the Indians cannot be blamed. The Ladian Department does not feed them, and there is scarcely left but one alternative for the Indians, that is, to kill stock. Let the consequences be what they may, we cannot make war upon people driven to such an extremity. We have taken possession of their country, their game is all gone, and to kill them for committing depredations necessary to sustain life cannot be justified. I have directed that wheat meal and fresh, meat be purchased to feed them shulf furdeer orders."

W. F. M. Arry, Secretary of the Terrisory of New-Mexico, addresses Commissioner Cooley, August 21, 1863, as follows.

"The difficulties with the Utah Indians which has occurred in consequence of their not being supplied with provisions has commenced, and which, if not prudeatly managed, will con the Government thousands of delians, and place the citizens of New-Mexico and Colorado in a prevarious position. I have just returned from the mountain carage of the Utah, and I coaled on the Apaches, and had an interview has Sunday with the chief of that band, Kaseatche. In consequence of the want of provisions, and the scarcity of game, the Indians have been compelled to ask provisions from the Rocks and herds of the citizens, Leat week a Capote Utah, souls-law of Kaneatche, want the adversar and demanded blood for blood. Gen. Carlion r